



CONTINENTALISM

THE MANDATE OF SURVIVAL

TECHNOCRACY
INC.

155 East 44th St., New York 17, N.Y.

15 CENTS

The problem of United States and the Continent of North America is here and now on this Continent of North America. It is here in our own backyard, not 12,000 miles around the globe. United States is a world power but how long will she continue to be a world power if she sacrifices and squanders the national heritage of her resources in capturing the international profits of American private business around the world, while she sabotages the common good and the general welfare of 200 million North Americans at home?

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First Printing, June 1947

Second Printing, July 1947

Published by Continental Headquarters, Technocracy, Inc.

155 East 44th St., New York 17, N. Y.

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Printed in U. S. A.

CONTINENTALISM

THE MANDATE OF SURVIVAL

WORLD WAR I came to an end in November, 1918. Great Britain, United States, Canada and even vanquished Germany came out of the war with more installed equipment than they possessed when hostilities began. From November 1918 until October 1929 was a hectic decade in the United States. Ever greater corporate expansion and increasing profits were combined with the installation of still more technological productive capacity. During this decade, the fundamental issues involved in increasing technological production without commensurate increase in national purchasing power were avoided in the United States by installment buying at home and the largess of huge loans abroad.

It took ten years of peace after World War I for the economic and social impact of technology to serve notice on the world of finance and business that an epoch was being brought to a close. The failure of the Credit Anstalt in Austria, along with other foreign financial institutions and the defaulting on U. S. foreign loans, were the series of incidents that were the immediate precipitants of the great Wall Street crash of October 1929.

In these early months of 1947, certain trends are becoming obvious and will come into sharper focus within this coming year. In another six months, in August, two years will have passed since VJ day. After World War I, it took ten years of economic and industrial acceleration to arrive at the impasse of 1929. The acceleration today is so much greater that we have almost traversed the same distance in this short period of two years time as we did in that hectic decade.

International Assumptions of American Business

Since the beginning of hostilities of World War II, the United States and Canada have been operating under a policy, both internal and external, which has been predicated upon a series of assumptions. These assumptions were that the economic operation of United States and Canada both at home and abroad should be indissolubly associated and in close partnership with the economic operations and their political manifestations of the British, French, and The Netherlands world-wide colonial imperialism. It was assumed that British, French, and The Netherlands colonial empires could be absorbed into partnership with American corporate enterprise for the creation of 'An American Century.' This assumption was predicated on a still further assumption that the British, French, and Dutch commercial mechanisms could be revived after World War II with American military, political and economic support, nurtured by U. S. dollars and goods and could become healthy participating partners with the corporate enterprise structure of American business in the further promotion of the 'free enterprise' world—privately owned.

In the financial crash of 1929, individual financial and business institutions and corporations were liquidated by the deluge of declining values in an over-inflated world but, while the financial liquidation of commercial enterprise was widespread, it nevertheless did not at any time eliminate the operating mechanisms of the colonial imperialisms of Great Britain, France and The Netherlands. These world-wide mercantile empires were still sound operating mechanisms throughout the years of the great depression. If these imperialisms still enjoyed the same potentialities of physical operation as they enjoyed prior to 1940, the assumptions underlying the internal and external policies of United States and Canada would have some substance, some validity.

Collapse of Empire

So long as Great Britain remained a No. 1 political power upheld by its political and economic dominance of Egypt, the Sudan, Palestine, India, Burma, Malaya, along with the cooperation of the British Commonwealths of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, she could entertain roseate hopes of maintaining her world position as a going economic concern, and

her prestige as a first-class power. For centuries, the resourcefulness of British traders and their merchant marine carried British goods and British trade around the world. The Union Jack followed the trade until this process at its height culminated in the British flag circling the globe and flying over an empire on which the sun never sets. In these centuries of expansion, the trade followed the flag outwardbound and today trade is still following the flag—homewardbound.

The great British lifeline of Gibraltar, the Mediterranean, Suez, the Red Sea and the routes to the Far East have once again become international seaways on the maritime maps of the geographical world. Britain's tenuous lifeline is shrinking fast—its lifeline today resides only in the productive equipment and personnel of its mines, its plants, and its transports. A few weeks ago the Union Jack was hauled down on the fortress in Alexandria, Egypt, and now, the Union Jack has fluttered down for the last time in Cairo. Great Britain is evacuating Egypt. The Sudan is only a question of time. The British Government has already announced to the world that the British will evacuate India on or before 1948, but positively in 1948, regardless of whether the various factions in India agree or disagree. British and Burmese discussions have been under way for some time in London and a similar decision is inevitable, namely that Burma will become a Republic, a sister if you like amongst the new family of coming Asiatic republics. The situation in Malaya becomes more untenable as the resurgent 'Asia for Asiatics' nationalistic movements gain momentum.

Asia for Asiatics

Palestine is but one of the innumerable headaches of a collapsing edifice, a very expensive headache and one which the British will attempt to shelve on the United States via the United Nations. The British evacuation of Egypt and ultimately the Sudan brings about in Africa a Mohammedan-Arab sovereignty of sufficient area and political importance to set off the social dynamite of further Mohammedan-Arab nationalism in North Africa and the Mediterranean littoral. The Mohammedan-Arab areas now held in political subjection by other European powers will not long remain in their subject state in competition with the Arab nationalism of a virile resurgent Egypt. This will threaten and eventually displace the European dominance of North African and Near East territory. Spanish,

French and other British areas in this part of the world are living on borrowed time. They have but a little while to go.

British evacuation of India and Burma is only a question of time. Great Britain will attempt to hold on to Malaya so as to prolong her control of rubber and tin, and the great naval base at Singapore. The All-India Party is already calling a Pan-Asiatic conference and spearheading the ideological conflict in the Far East. India has taken over the 'Asia for Asiatics' propaganda which the Japanese so successfully exploited. This doctrine of Pan-Asiaticism was never the sole property of the Japanese, but is endemic to all of Asia inhabited by the Indian, Chinese, Burmese, Malayan and Javanese in addition to the previous Japanese territories. The birth of a Republic of India will be accompanied by a Burmese Republic. This with the existing Indonesian Republic will provide such impetus to the 'Asia for Asiatics' movement that the British, French, Dutch, Portuguese and Americans will be compelled to abandon all territorial and economic dominance of any Asiatic territory. This of course means a retreat homeward from Indonesia for the Dutch, and a similar retreat for the French from Indo-China. In the face of the expanding nationalism of the Pan-Asiatic movement, the white man will begin his migration homeward leaving the Asiatic and his areas to be ruled and exploited by his fellow Asiatics with a ruthlessness of which no Occidental has ever been capable. More than 1 billion Asiatics, over one-half of the population of the world, will become masters in their own house—a house operated chiefly by human-toil and hand-tools. Masters at the same time faced with the insurmountable difficulties of insufficient resources combined with terrific population densities, and without sufficient arable land to feed their ever-increasing population.

The Homeward Trio

France as a western European nation has the advantage of possessing sufficient fertile arable land with which to more than feed her declining population. France has never risen to the height of industrial production of either Great Britain or Germany. She might be described as an agrarian nation with some modern industry operating a colonial empire. It is obvious that this colonial empire will shrink both in Africa and Asia. France too is homeward-bound and, while she will always have Paris and will be the center of 'culture' of western civilization, her

world position along with that of Great Britain will have declined to that of being the continental ally of two islands off the coast of Europe. Holland likewise in its retreat will shrink to being a thrifty tulip garden alongside the Zuider Zee and will be important chiefly for being the territory through which the Rhine empties into the North Sea.

Great Britain, shorn of India, Burma, Malaya, Egypt, Sudan, Palestine, and even other areas, will no longer be compelled to be a world naval power because it is quite obvious, as these areas achieve independent political status of nationhood as Republics, they will all in turn in the enthusiasm of their new nationalism build merchant fleets eventually to sail the seven seas. Each newborn Republic will seek to build a merchant fleet of its own to carry its export trade to the foreign ports of the world. Therefore, the maritime trade of the world will be divided into ever smaller pieces to be carried by the previous merchant fleets of the world. And those areas that have petroleum and coal easily available will tend to become the cheap shippers, the low cost ocean carriers of the globe.

Great Britain, in its retreat from its previous globe encircling position of the British Empire, in its shrinkage from a No. 1 world power to its original geographic position off the coast of Europe, will leave behind it a series of collapsing political and economic edifices that always lie in the wake of disintegrating empire. As Britain evacuates and withdraws from her colonial imperialistic occupation around the world, she will leave in her absence a political and economic vacuum in the world of international relations. This naturally follows in any process of dissolution of colonial imperialism. France in a lesser way, as she too is compelled to evacuate her positions of colonial imperialism, will leave a void unfilled in the political chess-board of international power politics. The Netherlands will in a similar way in its retreat create another one in this triple series of international voids.

The Big Two

In the cold realism of the international power politics of 1947, one must face the stern fact that today there are only two first-class powers in this world of ours: United States and Russia. The United States as the most prosperous financial national entity with the greatest productive capacity is representative per se of the capitalistic economy of 'free enterprise.'

On the other side is the U. S. S. R. Here is the greatest contiguous continentalism on earth and, since the British Empire, the largest single area of the globe under one centralized control possessing potentially the prospects for the greatest resource development of the future. Between these two powers lies the choice of peace or war—a choice of conflict or cooperation in the years to come, dependent upon the intentions and the strategies of their national policies. If the policy of the United States in the days ahead is dictated by the reactionary and neo-fascists of Wall Street and Washington, then United States will not seek cooperation with the only other first-class power of the world but will seek to develop antagonisms and create points of conflict around the world in order to provoke World War III. If the policy of United States is to assume that she can become the logical successor to the British Empire and supersede the British in their job or policing the world in order to assure stability for the profitable operation of mercantile enterprise, then the thinking of United States is in the crude terms of the days prior to Andrew Jackson when the dreams of mercantile empire had some possibility of achievement in the economic world of 1835. Such national thinking is archaic and belongs in the museum with the relics of early Victorian culture. In the world of 1947, the energy and technological factors that are disintegrating the colonial imperialism of the past two centuries are dominant.

The Factors of Power Politics

In this modern world of today when a world-wide colonial imperialism disintegrates, it does not decline into a second, third, fourth, or fifth category; it disappears as a dominant political and economic force in the world interplay of international power politics. A Great Britain relegated to two islands off the coast of Europe will have neither the military, political, nor economic power to bargain or to manipulate alliances on the continent of Europe in order to create a balance of power in the western world. An insular island kingdom off the coast of Europe without sufficient resources to take a leading economic part in the affairs of Europe and the world can no longer even bargain for a treaty or an alliance. It must at last become subservient to that national entity which potentially has the power to consolidate the continent off whose shores it lies. Great Britain, France, Belgium and Holland, if reduced in economic world stature to their European geographical area, can only play minor roles as

accessories for or against the conflict between the two dominant powers of the globe. In World War II, the propaganda in United States proclaimed the British Isles to be the western bastion of America's position in Europe. Facing the possibility of a World War III, can it be assumed that the British Isles and its 47 million population will become once again the base of American military operations against a hostile enemy on the continent of Europe? Will we Americans also feel that France too can become an American base from which to project American military action against possible enemy attacks, presumably from eastern Europe?

The pre-war world no longer exists. British mercantile imperialism plus those of the French, Dutch and sooner or later Belgium and Portugal are collapsing. United States today is the only powerful representative of a capitalistic 'free enterprise' economy in the world that is not succumbing to a leftist socialization, socialist nationalization or communist and nationalistic expropriation. 'Free enterprise' and individual corporate trade are a thing of the past in Finland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania. In Great Britain, France and Holland, nationalization of production is under way along with nationalization of financial structures and national credit. National exports in these countries are no longer a concern of individual enterprise but are tightly controlled as a national government affair. Sweden is a monarchy with a labor social-democratic government in control. Sweden has just signed a treaty and a trade agreement with the U. S. S. R. granting a one billion kroner loan to Soviet Russia, and agreeing to preferential production and export to the U. S. S. R. of a similar amount. Nationalization of Swedish railroads, hydro-electric power, oil refining and distribution and Swedish resources are already achieved or are only a matter of the near future. Norway under a labor government has already shown signs that she is following a similar course. Denmark, the smallest of the Scandinavian bloc, has very little choice. The chips are already down!

In the world of the here and now, in those countries that have materials for export to the markets of the world, the question forced upon them resolves itself into whether any country should sell its physical goods in return for British pounds sterling, French francs, Belgian francs, Italian lira, Austrian shillings, German marks, Chiang Kai-shek Chinese yuan dollars (12,000 yuan dollars to the U. S. dollar) and finally Japanese yen. It must be borne in mind that in the international markets of the

world, when raw materials and products are sold for these currencies, they are receiving only a mythical promise to pay in the goods of their respective nations at some unknown future date at unpredictable prices. If, in the international world of trade, the economies of the British, French, and Dutch Empires are no longer operating as going concerns, it immediately raises the question: What happens to the previous volume of world trade? Will world trade volume continue to increase, or will this postwar period register a decline in total world trade volume because of the disintegration of these trade empires and the inability of their homeland to obtain access to importable raw materials?

The Problems of a Continent

United States has the greatest producing capacity of any country in the world. In fact, its productive capacity is so great that it can practically outproduce the rest of the world in many lines from automobiles to steel, from armaments and shells to rubber tires, and from planes to machine tools. The United States has the productive equipment, the technological know-how and the trained personnel. It can outproduce the world—but here the trained technologist asks, for how long? If the United States were to continue to operate its steel plant, its oil production and its manufacturing capacity at anything approaching full load, it would be drowned in a surplus of production in less than twenty months. If, on the other hand, it uses its resources and its technological capacity to light not only the lamps of China but the lamps of half the world, it has taken in too much territory. It is profitable business to dump our excess production in the markets of the world, but it is an exhausting process to the reserves of continental United States. Yes, the United States has the technological capacity, the organized skill and the trained personnel to outproduce the world, but does it have the resource capacity to commit this kind of supernational extravagance on the basis of even a five year plan? All of the geological estimates are in the negative.

The problem of United States and the Continent of North America is here and now on this Continent of North America. It is here in our own backyard, not 12,000 miles around the globe. United States is a world power but how long will she continue to be a world power if she sacrifices and squanders the national heritage of her resources in capturing the international profits

of American private business around the world, while she sabotages the common good and the general welfare of 200 million North Americans at home? The United States policy now proposes to underwrite and support the deficient areas of the globe by huge foreign U. S. loans, and the export of United States materials is a policy of desperation. It is a psychosis of national fear in that the way for the American nation to escape the facts at home is to dive into the futilities of foreign economic instability and foreign political chaos. It has been said 'those whom the gods would destroy they first make mad.'

The New Dollar Diplomacy

The domestic problem here at home in United States and Canada is one of how to distribute the ever-mounting abundance pouring out of our national production. Sufficient purchasing power cannot be created nationally by the total volume of salaries and wages to ensure the volume distribution of this abundance to the respective populations of these two great producing entities of North America. Washington and Ottawa, Wall Street and James Street are plagued with this dilemma. We are rushing headlong into more and more critical stages on the national scene. A national or Continental solution to the social problems of this Continent is in order. There comes the trouble. No solution to the social problems of United States and Canada is possible short of a fundamental redesign and reconstruction of our entire economic and political structures. Rather than face the social change implicit in such fundamental redesign, the business interests and political parties of United States and Canada in their psychotic fear of our social realism at home are conspiring to involve both countries in a world-wide crusade to stop social change and make the world safe for American business.

The United States not only proposes to loan every country in the world, not in the Russian orbit, American goods and dollars, but to supply the international recipient with American military arms and equipment, to be followed by American military personnel to train the foreign citizen in the proper use and, shall we say, deployment of American arms. United States proposes not only to loan the supposed needy countries, that is the deserving ones, American dollars, food and equipment, but to reorganize and reequip their military forces on the basis that on some future day not too far distant they will become

military allies of the United States in defense of the four freedoms. President Truman and his new foreign policy proposes to go far beyond the four freedoms of the bogus Atlantic Charter. He enunciates a new American foreign policy; namely, that the United States use its economic and political power and ultimately its military power wherever and whenever around the world any crisis develops in any national entity that might produce social change.

Holy Crusades—Medieval and Modern

Pope Pius XII in addressing the College of Cardinals in February 1946 called upon all Roman Catholics the world over for a holy crusade against communism. Pope Pius, supreme pontiff of the Roman Catholic Church, and titular head of the Vatican political state in essence did declare war on communism and the Government of the U.S.S.R. The supreme pontiff has no armed legions of his own but only the fifth column divisions of his adherents in other national armies. This action on the part of the supreme pontiff of the Roman Catholic hierarchy has undermined the peace of the world and bestowed a pontifical benediction upon resurgent fascism everywhere. Shades of the crusade of the Middle-Ages, of the 100 years war, of the 30 years war, and the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648. Hitler advocated the abrogation of the Treaty of Versailles and, what was more important, the Treaty of Westphalia. This pronunciamento on the part of the supreme pontiff is actually a political and spiritual abrogation of the Treaty of Westphalia of 1648. It splits the western world in two for it distinctly says that those who do not join the holy crusade of Rome against communism are the heretics of the age and as heretics they should be smitten and destroyed by the sword of the Lord. Remember that the crusades of holy Roman Europe against the infidel East accomplished little save the reduction of surplus population of western Europe.

President Truman in enunciating the new American foreign policy of a holy crusade against communism has in effect become a treaty ally of the Vatican. The Vatican was the first to propose a world crusade against communism but the Vatican as a political state lacks the tanks, the planes, the divisions of troops, the generals and the material wherewithal with which to implement physically the spiritual and political crusade with armed force. The United States is the only country in the world that

is rich enough and powerful enough to provide the men and arms for the international conflict of this world crusade. This new foreign policy of United States is being ballyhooed to the public of this Continent as the duty of America to stop Russia and save the world from communism. From the time of Mussolini's ascension to power in 1922 until May 9, 1945, a period of over 22 years, it is singularly significant to note that never at any time in that long period did Great Britain, France, the Vatican, or the United States ever proclaim a world-wide crusade to save the world from fascism. Even after four years of World War II, with the Armed Forces of United States in conflict with the fascist armies, even in the heat of the war's darkest moment, never once as a nation were we called upon to crusade around the world to save the world from the fascism which we were fighting to destroy. Is this to imply that United States made a mistake in helping to defeat Germany, Italy and Japan? If the present enunciation of our foreign policy is correct, we should have joined with Germany, Italy and Japan in 1941 and told the Japanese that they had made an honorable mistake at Pearl Harbor for which we were so sorry!

Cordon Sanitaire II

The new foreign policy proposed for United States by President Harry S. Truman in his address to the joint houses of Congress is in essence a proposal that the United States of America, in its singular international loneliness, proceed to erect a Cordon Sanitaire around the entire periphery of the boundaries of Russia and the Russian orbit in order to contain Russia and prevent the further spread of communism.

Technocracy would like to point out that the periphery of the U.S.S.R. and her satellite neighbors stretches from the Pacific across Asia to the Mediterranean, includes the Baltic and touches the Atlantic with a great frontage on the Arctic. The United States in proposing the erection of a Cordon Sanitaire on this huge order must be prepared to build several thousand miles of steamheated igloos across the Arctic wastes in order to patrol the northern most frontier of the new Cordon Sanitaire. In the new Cordon Sanitaire, Japan, Korea, Chiang Kai-shek China, India and Tibet, Iran, Iraq, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Bavaria with part of Austria, Wurttemberg, Baden, along with France, Great Britain, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Canada, plus last but not least, the Republic of Iceland must

be included as member states. All of these countries will have to be maintained, supported, and supervised by the United States of America in order to create an impregnable wall within which Russia must be contained. The assumption is of course that all the countries named in this possible new Cordon Sanitaire will joyfully welcome and accept their position in this new world order as proposed by President Truman, and secondly that the United States is capable of supporting all of these various national economies at an economic standard to which they are unaccustomed. Both these assumptions are the figments out of which national wishfulfillment is created. It is further assumed in this proposed new foreign policy of United States that, if expansionism of the U. S. S. R. is contained behind such a global Cordon Sanitaire, communism the world over will wither on the vine and die of malnutrition. All three assumptions are typical of the logical absurdities that accompany the delusions of the successful American business mentality.

World War I began on August 2, 1914. The Triple Entente was at war with the Triple Alliance with one dissenting. In March 1917 the breakdown of internal operations brought into being the collapse of Czarist Russia and an accompanying political revolution. The political revolution progressed through various stages until November 7, 1917 when the Bolshevik Revolution took over the control of the new Russian state born in the previous March. Czarist Russia had ceased to be as an ally of Great Britain and France, but the new Soviet Republic attempted to continue the war on the eastern front although it was finally compelled to throw in the sponge and sue for peace with Germany, which it finally obtained in the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk in the spring of 1918.

At the time that the Russians first attempted to negotiate an armistice and peace terms with the Germans in early December 1917, it ended in failure due to Trotsky disobeying his Government's instructions. Great Britain and France were fully cognizant of the Russian attempt to get out of the war and to negotiate a peace with Germany. British and French political leaders met in Paris and on December 23, 1917 they jointly subscribed to the document that has become known in history as the Anglo-French partition agreement. It was entitled 'L'Accord Francais-Anglais due 23 Decembre, 1917, definissant les zones d'action francaises et anglaises.' Great Britain and France, the two countries that in 1914 had agreed that Czarist Russia should obtain the Dardanelles as the price of her assistance in World

War I, on this December 23 agreed among themselves to divide up the territory of the upstart Bolshevik nation. This partition agreement was but the first in a series of agreements, treaties, and alliances that finally led to the creation by 1923 of the Cordon Sanitaire around the western frontiers of Russia. Invasions of Russian territory by her previous allies began in 1918. Russia was invaded from Iran, from the Black Sea, from the Polish and Romanian frontier, from the Baltic and from the previous Russian territory of Finland, from her Arctic ports of Murmansk and Archangel, from Vladivostok, Sakhalin and Manchuria.

Cordon Sanitaire I

Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, and the United States were the first-class powers of the world that participated both in the military invasion of Russian territory and the creation of the Cordon Sanitaire. The Finnish Soviet Republic was overthrown by the force of arms of the British armies under General Poole, and the German armies under General Rudiger von der Goltz, accompanied by General Mannerheim. Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, the Baltic Provinces of Russia, were taken by military force and erected into three separate Republics in the anti-Soviet Cordon Sanitaire. Poland, with western European military assistance, enlarged her territories by biting off large chunks of Ukrainian and Byelorussian territory. Romania was permitted to incorporate the Russian province of Bessarabia. Turkey, the former ally of Germany in World War I, an enemy of Great Britain, France and Russia, whose armies assisted the British under General Wavell in the invasion of the Russian Caucasus from Iran, was permitted to slice off the Russian provinces of Kars and Ardahan. This was the crude beginning of Cordon Sanitaire No. 1 erected by the five leading powers of the world to contain Russia and stop bolshevism immediately after World War I. By the 1930's Germany had become rehabilitated. Germany under Hitler, Hungary under Horthy, and Italy under Mussolini became the chief blocks in the wall of the Cordon Sanitaire to be later joined by Spain and Portugal.

It is obvious that by 1938 most of Europe had joined the Cordon Sanitaire. It is also apparent that the creation of Cordon Sanitaire No. 1 may to some extent have achieved its purpose of having contained Soviet Russia behind its eastern frontier

and blocked the spread of bolshevism, but it must also be noted that this Cordon Sanitaire provided the reactionary breeding ground in which the clerical fascism of Western Europe was spawned. The propagation of fascism behind the walls of Cordon Sanitaire No. 1 was so efficacious that the fascist powers of Europe began World War II in 1939 with the concept expressly in mind that, when their armies achieved military victory, they would push the walls of their Cordon Sanitaire eastward beyond the Urals, and if this hope were realized, bolshevism and the Russian State would be forever defeated and isolated to an ineffectual territory between the Urals and Lake Baikal. Let us recall again that Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan were first-class military and economic powers when they created Cordon Sanitaire No. I. The creation of Cordon Sanitaire No. I was a geographical implementation for placing fascism in control of Western Europe. Cordon Sanitaire No. I backed by the leading powers of the world failed in its purpose. It failed to contain Russia and it failed to stop communism for in the Europe of 1939 communism was the only social antidote to clerical fascism. Cordon Sanitaire No. I has gone down in history. So too has the fascist conspiracy of Western Europe of World War II.

And now in 1947 after the carnage and devastation, the death and destruction of World War II, two voices loudly proclaim their demands for the creation of a Cordon Sanitaire No. II and a world-wide crusade to stop the communism that a Cordon Sanitaire No. I so utterly failed to stem. Cordon Sanitaire No. I was in actuality a joint enterprise of the leading powers of the world outside of the U.S.S.R. Cordon Sanitaire No. II will be the sole enterprise of the United States of America to be carried out with the spiritual benediction of the political Vatican State. If the combined forces, political and military, of the prosperous going concerns of Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, and Germany were unable to sustain Cordon Sanitaire No. I, Technocracy asks can the United States of America contemplate even in its lush prosperity the wildest of all international gambles in history?

Poverty and Politics

Military armies can stop and defeat the military armies of their enemies. Political boundaries and custom barriers can prevent the flow of goods and travel of human beings. But

bayonets, machine guns, and bombs combined with all the coercive police powers of a political state cannot stop ideas. Ideas know no boundaries; they bow to no coercion. The individual vehicle of an idea may die but the idea marches on. Ideas germinate and flourish in social soil anywhere, and they become endemic to any territory whose social soil is similar in analysis to the soil in which they were first developed. Fascism was used in Europe as an antidote for Bolshevik Communism. Fascism failed primarily because it did not provide a new social design for the collective organization of mankind and the means whereby they live. Fascism failed because it was in essence a national sadism for the perpetuation of privilege and the status quo. Whenever and wherever hunger and poverty exist, where the privilege of the few insists upon maintaining itself at the expense of the common good and the general welfare of the majority, wherever economic insecurity is the only reward which the masses of any population can derive from an existence of human-toil and hand-tools, there will be found the fertile soil upon which the seeds of political communism can take root and thrive.

Political communism can only be stopped by the promulgation of a more revolutionary social doctrine than that of Marx. In this new foreign policy of President Truman, United States proposes to stop communism everywhere with a flood of United States dollars, goods, and military equipment, and not a single idea that can even begin to compete in the socio-political sense with the political promises of Marxian Communism. This proposed foreign policy is a world-wide preachment of hate against the doctrine of a political philosophy that didn't originate from the process of dollar success of American business. The leaders in United States have fallen for a fundamental fallacy that, because the dollars are so important in the escutcheon of American financial nobility, the use of this primary motif elsewhere in the world will purchase immunity from social change for them in their sales territories both here at home and abroad.

Foreign Policies Begin at Home

The foreign policy of a nation should be the external strategic implementation of that country's national policy. The national policy of a nation is determined by the geography of its sovereign domain: its soil, climate, and precipitation range within its boundaries; the adequacy of its natural resources;

and the extent to which its continental area provides sufficient coastline on one or more oceans to provide the national entity with access to the seaways of the world. Under this broad generalization, the second determinant of policy is the state of development of that nation's technology in the production and distribution of physical wealth to its citizens and, if necessary, to the world. What we are herein describing is that there are two general categories of nations. Of the first category there are those whose national domain are of such order of magnitude in size, resources, and technology that it may develop into a contiguous continentalism. And there are those of the lower order of magnitude whose size, inadequacy of resources and technology place them in the category of dependent nations.

The national policy of a nation in the first category can be entirely different from that of those in the second category. A contiguous continentalism adequate in size, resources, and climate to provide the means for a technological production and distribution of physical wealth can envisage its social destiny to where it may, under proper control of all internal operations, create an economy of abundance with a standard of livelihood impossible of attainment by those nations of a lower order of magnitude. National policy would always be restricted by the geographical and geological limitations of the dependent nations' domains. Nations in this second category can only have a national policy whose chief theme is the preservation of law and order for the legal distribution of scarcity within their own national boundaries. Their policy must always remain one of conservative expediency and of small trickeries and minor pretences that arise from an insufficiency in size and the inadequacy of a minor order of national magnitude. Their future is always one of national fear either of conquest or absorption on the part of larger and more powerful neighbors. The psychology of their national policy is one of fear. They are always on the defensive. Their hopes of attainment in the world of international relationships are a perpetuation of more of the same national standards they have enjoyed. They therefore are fearful of social change in other nations because, realizing their inadequacy on the international scene, they might succumb if national change were sufficiently widespread.

The day of the small nation has passed insofar as no small nation today is capable of developing a social system that can be exported to the world superior to that which can be instituted by the technological application of science to the operation of a

contiguous continentalism. We of North America must realize that only a contiguous continentalism operated by a technological control can produce a national policy capable of having its reflex, its foreign policy as an exportable ideology of national welfare desired and hoped for by the people of the nations of the world. The export of American dollars, British pounds sterling, or Russian rubles are but the peanut pretences of national incompetence on the international scene.

Contiguous Continentalism

Soviet Russia has become by historical accident a contiguous continentalism of 8,200,000 square miles. It is the largest single territory operated as an economic and political organism by a centralized social control. This Russian continentalism is, in spite of all its national, social, political and military achievements, still in a backward state of development, but potentially in the years to come the Russian continentalism holds more promise than any other area on earth except the Continent of North America. The technological development of United States and Canada is far ahead of that of the U.S.S.R. The U.S.S.R. will require 25 to 50 years of internal development in order to arrive at a similar position of national technological pre-eminence as that now occupied by the United States. To state it in other words, United States and Canada here and now have the technological equipment, the trained population and managerial organizational ability to effect on this Continent in the next ten years what Russia can only hope to effect in the next 50 years. Technocracy wishes to point out that, while United States and Canada possess the necessary plant, equipment and personnel for this greatest of all social achievements, Soviet Russia lacks the equipment and the sufficiency of trained personnel. United States and Canada have everything required for the technological achievement of this social design except the national will. The U.S.S.R. already is a consolidated contiguous continentalism and possesses a national will to create in its territory a Russian social objective for the Russian way of life. They lack only the time, the technological equipment and a slight addition of trained personnel.

It is a race as to whether United States and Canada can generate a national will great enough for the achievement of the social destiny of this Continent before a backward Russia

exceeds us in its national development. In this modern world where technology can be brought in to be the dominant force for social change and betterment, only a contiguous continentalism can compete with a contiguous continentalism for the social leadership of the world. Technocracy has been the voice crying in the wilderness for these many years for the consolidation of the North American Continent into a single economic organism, a contiguous continentalism 2,000,000 square miles greater in area than the U.S.S.R.

Russian Expansion

Since President Truman delivered his address in Congress proposing a new foreign policy for the United States, the press, the radio and the screen have daily deluged the country with demands that United States wield her economic, military and political power on the international field for the primary purpose of stopping Russian expansion now. This 'Stop Russia Now' has come to be the primary theme underlying the Truman proposed policy. Not a single voice has been raised amidst all this ballyhoo to inquire as to whether Russian expansion has been already achieved sufficient to guarantee the strategic accomplishments that are the fundamentals of Russian policy. The territory of the U.S.S.R. consisting of 8,200,000 square miles is one of the largest areas of undeveloped resources on earth, to which must be added the territories of her allies in the Russian orbit; namely, the resources and territories of Finland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Albania, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria plus the 558,054 square miles of Outer Mongolia. Besides these territories, which are politically and economically a part of the Russian sphere by treaties and trade agreements, the U.S.S.R. also holds a favored position in regard to the 550,050 square miles of Sinkiang due to her geographical position. She will also exercise, due to geographical location, future preponderance in the 503,013 square miles of Manchuria and to some extent on the northern part of Korea's 85,206 square miles. The U.S.S.R. has expanded during the war and since.

Let us add up the Russian expansion, by which we mean not only the small amount of territory reincorporated into the domain of the U.S.S.R., which has been only a slight addition, but also the great areas added to the Russian orbit.

Added		Reincorporated	
	Square miles		Square miles
Finland	149,954**	Esthonia	18,354
Czechoslovakia	38,252	Latvia	25,395
Poland	150,290	Lithuania	21,683
Yugoslavia	95,551	Tannu Tuva	63,690
Romania	122,282	Sakhalin	29,100
Hungary	40,510	Bessarabia	16,880
Albania	10,629	Carpathian Ruthenia	5,500
Bulgaria	39,814		
Outer Mongolia	558,054		
	<hr/> 1,205,336		<hr/> 180,602

**Less territory ceded to the U.S.S.R.

The extent of Russian expansion may be visualized when we add the territories reincorporated into the U.S.S.R. plus the territories of their treaty allies of 180,602 square miles and 1,205,336, which makes a total of 1,385,938. And to these totals must be added the areas of Sinkiang and Manchuria not forgetting Inner Mongolia and Northern Korea over which Russia will exercise economic dominance, although the territory included therein may nominally be incorporated in a power not a treaty ally of Russia. Therefore to the previous totals must be added the area of Sinkiang's 550,050 square miles and Manchuria's 503,013 square miles, a total area of 1,053,063, the grand total being 2,439,001 square miles. Technocracy would say that Russia has done quite well in World War II in the strategic geographical implementation of her national policy. Technocracy now asks the question: What did United States acquire out of World War II that can be considered a territorial acquisition that would implement the strategy of United States national policy?

Russia has acquired dominance over territories contiguous to her area that have importance not only in forming a Cordon Rouge of buffer states around her borders, but also territories whose resources will add to the importance of Russia's potential industrial complex. It is obvious to anyone with a knowledge of world resources that Russian expansion has proceeded almost to the culmination of Russian geographical strategy. Any territorial acquisitions from now on would be of slight area and only for the purposes of strategic control of ingress and egress

to and from the Soviet Union. Russia simply doesn't need to expand! Geographically as a national entity she holds a pat hand so far as territory that includes the climatic range, wealth of natural resources and a sufficient order of geographical magnitude to ensure national protection.

American Expansion Imperative

The United States of America has come out of World War II as the greatest industrial nation on earth. During World War II, the United States outproduced the world both in her production of raw materials and of finished manufactured goods. It is generally agreed today by the top-flight resource authorities—even including the United States Department of Interior—that the resource position of United States is distinctly critical. And by United States here is meant Continental U. S. A. The hematite iron ore of the Mesabi and other ranges does not possess sufficient high grade ore to provide the steel industry of United States and Canada with the consumptive ore requirements for World War III, if there were any comparison in consumption and duration of the next war with the previous. Our zinc, lead, copper and petroleum are likewise no longer so extensive or bountiful. The United States cannot afford to be prodigal with its mineral resources in war nor can it afford to indulge in national suicide by exporting its mineral resources around the globe in order to underwrite the deficit areas of the world for the increased dollar profits of American business.

The area of the Technate of North America possesses a plethora of resources necessary for the accomplishment of the social destiny of this Continent. The area of Continental United States does not. The United States of America proposes a huge expenditure of its remaining national resources to further American business world-wide, and to implement its proposed policy of stopping Russian expansion now. As we have pointed out previously, Russia has expanded—she doesn't need to expand farther. The United States on the other hand faces the future with the greatest installation of energy-consuming devices and with more technological equipment than anywhere in the world—an industrial complex unequalled. This industrial complex of the United States, in order to maintain even a modicum of successful operation, demands a higher rate of inflow of raw materials, natural resources and energy than any like area of the globe. Russian expansion has acquired sufficient territory to

ensure the continuance of her industrial complex for centuries to come, provided she is able to maintain unbroken the frontiers of her present orbit. Russia, within her own territory and that of her orbit is assured a national future. The United States, the only other major power of the world outside of the U.S.S.R. must expand or die as a first-class power. In the world of tomorrow, technology demands that this Continent become a contiguous continentalism great enough to ensure its continuance as a major power of the world.

Technocracy refuses to grant that the peoples of United States and Canada are less intelligent than the peoples of the U.S.S.R. Technocracy contends that the peoples of these two nations are the most capable and generally the most informed on earth, capable of dealing with reality when they are presented with the facts of any world situation if uncolored by political party propaganda and undistorted by the maneuvering of special economic privilege. Technocracy asks the question: When are the people of North America going to get to the job, not of stopping an expansion which has already occurred thousands of miles off this Continent, but of doing the job that our own social security demands—the job of the expansive consolidation of the New America?

Printed in the U. S. A.

THE HOMEWARD TRIO

THE BRITISH EMPIRE	Area Sq. Miles	Population
Great Britain & Northern		
Ireland	94,633	48,570,000
Europe:		
Eire	27,000	2,950,000
Gibraltar	2	20,000
Malta	122	279,000
Asia:		
Aden, Perim and Protectorate	9,000	48,000
Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak	77,106	996,000
Ceylon	25,332*	6,384,000*
Cyprus	3,584	425,000
Hong Kong	391	1,071,000
India	865,446*	388,997,000*

Burma	261,610*	14,667,000*
Straits Settlements	1,535*	1,435,000*
Federated Malay States	27,648*	2,212,000*
Unfederated Malay States	23,486*	1,918,000*
Palestine	10,429	1,740,000

Africa:

Kenya Colony and Protectorate	224,060	3,940,000
Uganda Protectorate	110,300	3,930,000
Zanzibar	1,020	250,000
Mauritius and Dependencies	809	413,000
Nyasaland Protectorate	37,374	1,684,000
St. Helena and Ascension	81	5,000
Seychelles	156	34,000
Somaliland Protectorate	58,000	600,000
Basutoland	11,716	661,000
Bechtuanaland Protectorate	275,000	266,000
Southern Rhodesia	149,000	1,453,000
Northern Rhodesia	290,320	1,385,000
Swaziland	6,705	157,000
Union of South Africa	472,494**	11,248,000**
Nigeria	372,674	21,329,000
Gambia	4,068	200,000
Gold Coast & Protectorate	92,000	3,963,000
Sierra Leone & Protectorate	30,169	1,777,000
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	967,500	6,591,000
Tanganyika Territory	360,000	5,500,000
S. W. Africa	317,725	359,000
Cameroon	34,081	869,000
Togoland	13,041	391,000

America:

Bermuda	19	31,000
Canada	3,695,189**	11,507,000**
Falkland Island and South Georgia	5,618	3,000
British Guiana	89,480	367,000
British Honduras	8,867	62,000
Newfoundland and Labrador	152,734	313,000
Bahamas	4,404	68,000
Barbados	166	203,000
Jamaica, etc.	4,450	1,237,000
Leeward Islands	422	100,000

Trinidad	1,980	546,000
Windward Islands	516	260,000
Australasia		
Australian Commonwealth	2,974,581**	7,230,000**
Papua (Australia)	90,540**	339,000**
New Zealand	104,751**	1,680,000**
Fiji	7,083	241,000
Pacific Islands	11,450	265,000
Territory of New Guinea (Australia)	93,000**	979,000**
Western Samoa (New Zealand)	1,250**	66,000**
Nauru	10	3,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	12,502,127	564,217,000

SUMMARY OF AREA AND POPULATION

	Area Sq. Miles	Population
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	94,633	48,570,000
Europe	27,124	3,249,000
Asia	1,305,567	419,893,000
Africa	3,828,293	67,005,000
America	3,963,845	14,697,000
Australasia	3,282,665	10,803,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	12,502,127	564,217,000

* The formation of the Indian and Burmese Republics will result in the elimination of 1,205,057 square miles and 415,613,000 people from the British Empire

** The overseas Dominions and their dependencies may also be subtracted as they are independent competitive economies. This eliminates 7,431,805 square miles and 33,049,000 people.

Newfoundland and Labrador with 152,734 square miles and 313,000 people are also deductible.

Total Deductions	8,789,596	448,975,000
Residue	3,712,531	115,242,000

THE DUTCH EMPIRE	Area Sq. Miles	Population
The Netherlands	13,203	9,075,870
Netherland East Indies		
Java and Madura	51,032*	41,718,364*
Island of Sumatra	164,147*	7,677,826*
Riau-Lingga Archipelago	12,235*	298,225*
Bangka	4,611*	205,363*
Billiton	1,866*	73,429*
Borneo (West, South and East Districts)	208,286*	2,168,661*
Island of Celebes	72,986*	4,231,906*
Molucca Islands (Including New Guinea)	191,682**	893,400**
Timor Archipelago	24,449*	1,657,387*
Bali and Lombok	3,973*	1,802,683*
Netherlands West Indies		
Surinam	54,291	191,628
Curacaco	403	24,866
	803,164	70,119,597

SUMMARY OF AREA AND POPULATION

	Area Sq. Miles	Population
The Netherlands (Kingdom)	13,203	9,075,870
Netherlands East Indies	735,267	60,727,233
Netherlands West Indies	54,694	316,494
	803,164	70,119,597

* The shrinkage of the Netherlands East Indies due to the formation of the Republic of Indonesia will eliminate 543,585 square miles and a population of 59,833,833 from the Dutch Empire.

** The eventual exclusion of the Molucca Islands and western New Guinea will eliminate 191,682 square miles and a population of 893,400.

Total deductions	735,267	60,727,233
Residue	67,897	9,392,364

THE FRENCH EMPIRE	Area Sq. Miles	Population
The French Republic	212,659	41,907,056
Africa: Algeria	847,500*	7,234,680*
Tunis	48,313*	2,608,313*
Morocco	62,120*	6,242,706*
French West Africa	1,815,768	14,944,830
Togo	21,893	737,056
French Equatorial Africa	979,878	3,418,066
Cameroons	166,489	2,513,517
Madagascar and Dependencies	241,094***	3,797,936***
Somali Coast	8,492	44,240
Reunion	970	208,858
Asia: Indo-China	281,174**	23,853,429**
French India	196	295,508
America: St. Pierre and Miquelon	93	4,175
Martinique	385	246,712
Guadeloupe	583	304,239
French Guiana and Inini	65,041	37,005

Australasia and Oceania:

New Caledonia and Dependencies	8,548	53,245
New Hebrides	5,790	45,000
French Establishments in Oceania	1,520	43,608
	<hr/> 4,768,506	<hr/> 108,540,179

SUMMARY OF AREA AND POPULATION

	Area Sq. Miles	Population
The French Republic	212,659	41,907,056
Africa	4,192,517	41,750,202
Asia	281,370	24,148,937
America	66,102	592,131
Australasia and Oceania	15,858	141,853
	<hr/> 4,768,506	<hr/> 108,540,179

* Mohammedan-Arab nationalism will eliminate 957,933 square miles and 16,085,699 people from the French Empire.

** The eventual establishment of the Viet-Nam Republic will eliminate 281,174 square miles and 23,853,429 people.

*** Madagascan nationalism will eventually eliminate 241,094 square miles and 3,797,936 people.

Total deductions	1,480,201	43,737,064
Residue	<hr/> 3,288,305	<hr/> 64,803,115

Ref: The Statesman's Year-Book—1946

Printed In U. S. A.

No solution to the social problems of United States and Canada is possible short of a fundamental redesign and reconstruction of our entire economic and political structures. Rather than face the social change implicit in such fundamental redesign, the business interests and political parties of United States and Canada in their psychotic fear of our social realism at home are conspiring to involve both countries in a world-wide crusade to stop social change and make the world safe for American business.

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